

THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9778.

EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, MAY 17. 1784.

TO-MORROW, being TUESDAY, the 18th current,
THERE WILL BE
A BALL AT MUSSELBURGH,
For the BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
To begin at seven o'clock.
Tickets to be had of Robert Smith. Price 4 s. 6 d.

Positively the LAST TIMES in this City.
ELECTRICITY.

MR LONG, returns his most grateful and sincere thanks, for the flattering attention and approbation bestowed on his Experiments by the gentry and nobility who have honoured him with their attendance; and respectfully begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, That he means to repeat his EXPERIMENTAL LECTURE on the above ENTERTAINING and IMPORTANT Branch of Philosophy, this present MONDAY the 17th, and WEDNESDAY the 19th, at Seven in the evening, and also on TUESDAY the 18th, and THURSDAY the 20th, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, In the Dancing Room, St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd.

There will be introduced a succession of new and important Experiments, from which the power of evincing it is humbly hoped, will afford satisfaction; the numerous experiments of which will be announced in the bills of the day.

EIDOURANION,

O. R.
LARGE TRANSPARENT ORRERY.

MR WALKER JUNCTION, returns his most sincere thanks for the flattering approbation and encouragement bestowed on his Lecture and Exhibition by the polite and numerous audience who have honoured him with their attendance, and is induced thereby to repeat his **ASTRONOMICAL LECTURE,**

On the above Elaborate and Splendid Machine, For THREE TIMES more, and positively no longer in this City, viz. TO-MORROW, being TUESDAY the 18th, and on THURSDAY and SATURDAY next, the 20th, and 21st current, at Seven in the evening.

IN THE OLD ASSEMBLY HALL, EDINBURGH.

Admission, HALF-A-CROWN.

Tickets, and books of the Lectures, to be had at Messrs Corri and Sutherland's Music Shop, Bridge Street; Mr Creech's Bookeller, Royal Exchange and Exchange Coffee-houses; and at Dunn's and Poole's Hotels.

M. B. A Stage of Seats are erected, elevated above each other, for the accommodation of those in a distant part of the room; so that every person is enabled to have a distinct view of the Machine.

Society for Relief of the Honest and Industrious Poor.
LORD LEVEN, in name of the Society, returns grateful thanks to the Public, for their generous and liberal contributions in the course of last winter, and, for their satisfaction, desires to lay before them the application of their charity.

The Society issued supplies for the course of twelve weeks, during which time there were about 700 families relieved, consisting of about 2600 persons.

On these there were expended in money, L. 47 15 1

In meal, 198 6 8

Besides which, there still remains a balance to begin supplies next winter L. 246 1 9

AT LONDON,

AND BEGUN TO LOAD FOR

CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship CHRISTIAN,

HERCULES ANGUS MASTER.

An excellent strong British built ship, of about 400 tons; to sail from London the first day of June.

For freight of goods, or for cabin passage, apply to John Cowan and Company, Borrowdownhouse, or Captain Angus at London.

N. B. No room for steerage passengers.

For CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, and WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Ship WILMINGTON,

JAMES HARVEY MASTER.

Will be clear to take in goods at Greenock by the middle of May, and to sail about the 15th June next.

The Wilmington is a good vessel, and will have the best accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr James Robertson of Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Flemings, Macalister, and Co. Greenock.

House and Ship Carpenters, Blockmakers, Smiths, Coopers, Bricklayers, and Tailors, willing to indent, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

21st April 1784.

FOR JAMES'S RIVER, VIRGINIA,

The Ship ELIZABETH,

Burden 300 tons, British built, quite new, lying at Port Glasgow, is now ready to take in goods, and will be clear to sail by the first June next.

Passage in the cabin 12 Guineas, the passengers to pay over and above their proportion of cabin stores. Steerage passage 7 Guineas in full.

For freight or passage, apply to William French, merchant in Glasgow, or Captain John Crawford, Port Glasgow. The ship has excellent accommodation for passengers, will lie a few days in Hampton Road, to put out any goods that may offer for the other Rivers, and then proceed to City of Point on James's River.

Glasgow, April 26. 1784.

SALE OF A SHIP AT FERRYGOONS.

ON Monday the 24th day of May 1784, there will be exposed to SALE by public roup, The Ship or Vessel, the ANNA CONCORDIA of Stettin, Capt. Jacob Dinfle late Commander; foreign built, about 200 tons burden, with her furniture and appurtenances, as she presently lies at Ferrygoons, near Dornoch, in the county of Sutherland, North Britain.

If orders arrive in time for the sale of the Cargo of the said vessel, which consists of Flour, Beans, and other provisions, and Heading Staves, with some Clapboards, all lying near the vessel, it will be exposed at same time, of which notice will, in that event, hereafter be given.

For further particulars, enquire at Mr John Dixon of London; Mess. Brethor and Co. of Aberdeen; or the Captain at Ferrygoons.

PAINTED TRIMMINGS.

TO be SOLD at E. ROBERTSON'S, first floor, above the Stone Warehouse, Horse Wynd, Four elegant Sets of FRESTON; painted and flowered Trimmings for Ladies full dress Gowns, at 11 s. 6 d. each suit.

SCALE SUGARS.

TO be SOLD by public sale, on Wednesday the 19th instant, within the Tontine Coffee-house in Glasgow, at twelve o'clock mid-day, About 90 Hhds. fine ST. KIT'S SUGARS, to be put up in lots of four, five, and six Hhds. each. Glasgow, May 12. 1784.

WIRE MACHINES.

FOR dressing WHEAT FLOUR, &c. made and sold by JAMES HOWARD, No. 46, Market Street Lane, Manchester. These machines will make better flour, much quicker, with less loss and trouble than can be done any other way. With one of these machines, one man is enabled to dress four times the quantity in one day, than he could with bolting cloths. They will dress fine flour, seconds and thirds, and clean the bran at one operation; or will make two or one sort of flour only, by moving the bolting within the box accordingly. The No. 1 machine is four feet long, and sixteen inches diameter, and so in proportion, larger or smaller.

Also, WIRE SHEETS for reaping MACHINES. No. 70 Wires in one inch, at 16s. per Sheet. No. 30 ditto, at 8s. ditto. 64 ditto, at 13s. ditto. 40 ditto, at 6s. ditto. 60 ditto, at 12s. ditto. 20 ditto, at 3s. ditto. 54 ditto, at 11s. ditto. 16, 12, and 8; at four shillings each. 48 ditto, at 10s. ditto. 45 ditto, at 9s. ditto.

N. B. The above sheets are four feet long and nine inches broad. Also, CYLINDER CORN-SCREENS, for dressing wheat, &c. on the same construction, which will dress and clean the corn, far superior to any other method. Price 3 l. 3 s.

Likewise manufactures all sorts of wire sieves, riddles, cages, blinds, fenders, tryals, dusting sieves, kiln wires, wire windows. All sorts of white and black pins, iron and brass wire, &c.

JUDICIAL SALE of the Estate of KINCRAIGIE,

In the Shire of Aberdeen.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament, or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Friday the 25th June next, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands and others after-mentioned, which belonged to Alexander Achyndachy of Kincraigie, viz.

The Towns and Lands of KINCRAIGIE, Main and Manor-place thereof, Mill and Mill-lands of the same, moutures, Sucken, Sequels, and knaveship thereof.—The Lands of Torries, Craik, Boghead, Upper and Nether Edgemoor, and Holes thereof.—The Lands of Tillikieries, and Seats of the same.—The Lands of Kirkton of Touch, Broomfold, Blackpool, with the liberty of calling carts and assize, and privilege of pasturing cattle in the forest of Cernellie, all lying in the parish of Touch and Sheriffdom of Aberdeen.—Also, the Town and Lands of Cerevedlie, Melkelaugh, Mainhead, Auchredachy, Beddes-hillock.—The Lands of Old Keig, and mill thereof, with the treads and pertinents, all lying within the parish of Keig and Sheriffdom of Aberdeen aforesaid.

The proven yearly free rent of the Lands of Kincraigie, and others lying in the parish of Touch, after deduction of all public burdens, is 184 l. 12 s. od. 7-12ths Sterling, which, at 26 years purchase, is, 4800 8 s. 2-12ths

Add value of free treads at 5 years purchase, after deducting minister's stipend, on account of the privilege competent to the heir of purchasing a right thereto, 72 8 7 9-12ths

Total proven value of the Lands in the parish of Touch, 4872 17 0 11-12ths

The proven yearly free rent of the Lands of Keig, Cerevedlie, and others lying in the parish of Keig, is 139 l. 11 s. od. 4-12ths Sterling, which, at 25 years purchase, is, 3318 19 10 4-12ths

Total proven value of the Lands under sale at which they are to be exposed, L. 8191 16 11 3-12ths

The Lands are pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Don, in the heart of a rich country, and are capable of great improvement. There is on the lands of Kincraigie, a commodious dwelling-house, built within these few years, and a good deal of planting.

The title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of session, and of John Gordon, clerk to the agent.

LANDS IN RENFREWSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday, 16th of June 1784, between the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of SOUTHBAR, (Easter and Wester), Lands of REDDEN, MAXWELLFIELD, TURNEYLAND, CRAIGHEAD, and others, with the treads, parsonage and vicarage, lying in the parish of Inchinnan and Shire of Renfrew, and the Superiority of part of the lands of Bogtown, lying in the parish of Cathcart and Shire of Renfrew.

These lands, exclusive of the above superiorities, consist of 4234 Scots acres, and upon the division of an adjacent moss, these shall amount to from 80 to 100 acres more, which will be a very valuable addition. That part of the estate under lease yields at present 14 l. 10 s. 4 d. Sterling of five yearly rent, which will rise greatly upon the expiry of the current lease. Those parts of the lands which were in the proprietor's natural possession, and are presently out of lease, consist of 27 acres 3 rods, of the best ground in the estate, and being well inclosed and sheltered, and in excellent condition, are moderately estimated at twenty shillings per acre, making the annual value thereof 87 l. 15 s. which, with the above rent payable by tenants, and 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. of feu-duties, makes the total free rent 236 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling, in which no value is put upon the moss ground; and the tenants are bound to pay the whole cess payable out of the estate, without any deduction from their rents.

The proprietor has an heritable right to the treads, and the minister of the parish of Inchinnan obtained an augmentation of the stipend about ten years ago.

Both upon the Lands of Easter and Wester Southbar, there is a good deal of natural wood. There are also upon the estate some large plantations, already considerably advanced, and in a thriving condition; and, upon the premises, there is a commodious modern mansion-house and offices, pleasantly situated about a mile west from Inchinnan, upon the great road from Glasgow to Greenock, and within about three miles of the flourishing town of Paisley, where the produce of the estate always meets with a ready market.

The forefathers held black of the Prince of Wales, and, with the superiority of the forefathers part of the lands of Bogtown, entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the Shire of Renfrew.

For further particulars, apply to William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or Samuel Mitchellson, jun. writing to the agent, who will show the progress of wrights, rental, and current leases; Mr Stewart, Schoolmaster at Inchinnan, will show the lands, and Mr Keith has power to conclude a private bargain, at any time betwixt and the day of sale.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

To Merchants, Agents, Shipmasters, and others, who have occasion to Transport Goods, or to be accommodated as Passengers through the Forth and Clyde Navigation, to and from Glasgow to Leith.

THE Proprietors of the Canal being solicitous to hold out every possible encouragement to the Public, calculated not only to reduce the expense of conveying goods greatly below the rates of land-carriage, but also to give facility and dispatch in all cases where merchandise of any kind is conveyed through the Navigation, or from Glasgow to Leith and other parts of the East Coast, have made additional improvement upon the plan of regulating their trade vessels, by appointing the Lady Charlotte, Andrew Ferrier master, to the department of conveying Goods directly from Glasgow to Leith; and other places adjacent, and from thence to bring goods for Glasgow, Paisley, &c. And by continuing the Trade Boat, Glasgow, James Smith master, a stationary vessel within the Canal, to run regularly between the two basins with such goods as shall offer to be conveyed at the following reduced rates, in full of freight, lock-dues, &c.

Goods as or from Leith, and places adjacent:

Biscuits, in Bags or Casks, 12 s. per ton.

Hemp and Flax, 12 s.

Flax, 11 s.

Yarn in Bales and Yatts, 10 s. 6 d.

Deals and Oak Plank, 10 s.

Iron and Tallow, 9 s.

All other heavy Goods, including Tobacco and Sugar, 9 s. 3 d.

Crates of Glass, 1 s. 8 d.

Casks of Glass, 12 s. per Barrel/Brick.

Oil of Vitriol, 1 s. 1 d. per Bottle.

Ditto, from Morison's Haven, 1 s. 3 d. ditto.

Flax and Grain, 9 s. per ton.

Cabin passengers to pay to or from Leith, 4 s.

Steerage Passengers, ditto, 2 s.

Including 40 lbs. luggage to each passenger.

To be carried in the sloop, Lady Charlotte, Andrew Ferrier, master, which vessel will be constantly employed running between Leith, &c. to Glasgow.

Goods or Merchandise to or from Glasgow to Sealock, Rainford, or Camelon, within the Canal:

Grain and Flax, 7 s. per ton.

Iron, Steel, and Lead, 7 s.

All other heavy goods, including Sugar and Tobacco, 7 s. 6 d.

Madders, 8 s.

Flax, 9 s.

Bulk Goods, Boxes and Parcels, 9 s.

Hemp, Tow, and Wool, 10 s. 6 d.

Cabin Passengers, 1 d. per mile, or 2 s. in full.

Steerage Passengers, 1 halfpenny per mile, or 1 s. 6 d. in full, including 40 lbs. luggage to each Passenger.

To be conveyed in the Trade Sloop, Glasgow, James Smith master, to be constantly employed in carrying goods upon the Canal, and to go through in one day.

Merchants and others wishing to ship goods by these conveyances, will be pleased to apply to Andrew French, the Company's agent at the West Basin, to Alexander Carrick, their agent at the East Basin or Sealock, to John Bell, their agent at Camelon near Falkirk, or to Nicol Baird, their Surveyor at Kelvin-Wharf; for whose fidelity and attention the Company are responsible. And their respective agents will receive goods into their stores for the convenience of shippers, and forward them as directed.

Proprietors of goods wishing them forwarded to Edinburgh or places adjacent, so as to arrive at a specific time, by addressing such goods to Mr John Bell at Camelon, the same will be forwarded immediately by land carriage, at the most moderate expense: And in like manner, goods sent from Edinburgh and the east country, by land to the said John Bell, will be received and forwarded with the utmost care and expedition by the Canal; and it is to be observed, that Wine, Tobacco, and other articles liable to Custom-house Charges, will by this mode of conveyance be upon the same footing as if carried over land in carts, while the expense will be reduced.

Merchants and others shipping Goods at Leith, will be pleased to apply to Captain Andrew Ferrier, on board the Lady Charlotte, who will receive all Goods to be shipped from Leith, Edinburgh, &c. and for whose fidelity the Company are also responsible.

DALMUIR BLEACHFIELD.

Six miles west from Glasgow, for 1784.

EDWARD COLLINS lays down Cloth as soon as the weather permits. The prices of bleaching are as follow, viz.

All plain linen, yard broad, or under, wrought in any reef below 1000, at 2d. per yard; 10, and 1100 at 2 1/2 d.; 12, and 1300 at 3 d.; 14, and 1500 at 3 1/2 d.; all above 1500 at 4d. Tweepings, Diapers, Satinets, (not exceeding yard-broad,) at 3 1/2 d.; Long Lawn and Cambric, at 3d. and all above yard-broad in proportion.

Cloth is taken in at Edinburgh, by William Anderson, at the shop of James Grant and Co. West-Bow;—Falkirk, by Thomas Dancanson, merchant;—Bathgate, by James Wair, merchant;—Stirling, by William Brown, merchant;—Aldon, by Matthew Baydie, merchant;—Paisley, by John Weir, bookeller;—Crawford's Dyke, by Mrs Edmond, merchant;—Port Glasgow, by Miss Bailey;—Lanark, by Mrs Young;—Bigger, by John Black, merchant;—Ayr, by William Mitchell;—Glasgow, by James Donaldson, senior;—and at the Field, by Edward Collins, paper-maker. At all which places receipts will be granted for the cloth; the receipt to be returned when the cloth is called for.

N. B. No Cloth taken in for the above Field, exceeding 30 yards in one piece. The Cloth will be delivered at the aforesaid places where it was received, all stamped and lapped: Twopence per piece charged for stamping and lapping.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of GEORGE KELLO, late tenant in Hamildean, are desired to meet within the house of Walter Ritchie vintner in Peebles, on Monday the 14th day of June next, at eleven o'clock forenoon; and it is requested that the whole creditors will lodge their respective claims and grounds of debt, with their oaths upon the verity thereof, in the hands of Mr John Robertson, Commissary of Peebles, eight days at least previous to said meeting. —Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of DAVID MELVILL of South Balfour. SUCH of the creditors of the said David Melvill, who have not yet lodged depositions on the verity of their debts, with George Tod writer in Edinburgh, or James Thomson writer to the agent, in terms of former advertisements, are again requested immediately to do so in order that a scheme may be prepared for dividing among the creditors, such part of the funds as is now converted into money; with certification, that those who do not, between the first day of June next, comply with this requisition, will be cut out of any share in the first distribution of Mr Melvill's estate. —Not to be repeated.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Fletcher in Leith. AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the said William Hutchison, held at Leith upon Wednesday last, for the purpose of choosing a trustee or trustees; so few of the Creditors attended, that it was thought proper to adjourn the Meeting till Wednesday next the 19th current, at 11 o'clock forenoon, in Haldain's Golf-House, Leith, at which time the Creditors are requested to attend.



From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 8.

Crown-Office, May 8.

MEMBERS returned for the ensuing Parliament.

County of Lanark. Sir James Stewart Denham, of Coltness and West-
field, Bart.
Borough of Linlithgow, Selkirk, Lanark, and Peebles. John Moore,
Esq; Captain in his Majesty's eighty-second regiment of foot.
County of Rutland. Thomas Noel, Esq; George Bridges Bruden-
nell, Esq;
County of Berks. Henry James Pye, of Faringdon, in the said
county of Berks, Esq; George Vanittart, of Bilham, in the said
county of Berks, Esq;
Borough of Reading. Francis Annesley, Esq; Richard Aldworth
Neville, Esq;
Borough of Abingdon. Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq;
Borough of New Windsor. The Honourable John Montagu, of Dit-
ton Park, in the county of Bucks; Penillon Portlock Powney, of
Ives Place, in the county of Berks, Esq;
Borough of Wallingford. Sir Francis Sykes, Bart. Thomas Aubrey,
Esq; Major of the forty-seventh regiment of foot.
County of Cardigan. The Right Honourable Wilnot Vaughan, Earl
of Lisburne, in the kingdom of Ireland.
Borough of Cardigan. John Campbell, of Glanfreed, in the county
of Cardigan, Esq;
County of Dorset. The Honourable George Pitt, of Stratfieldsay,
in the county of Southampton. Francis John Brown, of Frampton,
in the said county of Dorset, Esq;
Borough of Dorchester. The Honourable George Damer, of Milton
Abbey, in the said county. William Ewer, of Richmond, in the
county of Surrey, Esq;
Borough of Lyme Regis. The Hon. Henry Fane, of the parish of St
Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex. The Hon. Thomas Fane,
of the parish of St James, Westminster.
Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. The Right Hon. Wel-
bore Ellis, Esq; John Purling, Esq; Gabriel Steward, Esq; Sir
Thomas Rumbold, Bart.
Borough of Bridport. Thomas Scott, Esq; Charles Sturt, Esq;
Borough of Shafton, otherwise Shaftesbury. Hans Wintrop Mortimer,
Esq; Adam Drummond, Esq;
Borough of Wareham. Thomas Farrer, of Pall Mall, in the parish
of St James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; Charles
Le Feuvre, of the parish of Beckenham, in the county of Kent, Esq;
Borough of Carle Place. John Bond the younger, Esq; Henry
Banks, Esq;
County of Wills. Charles Penruddocke, Esq; Ambrose Goddard,
Esq;
City of New Sarum. The Hon. William Henry Bouverie. William
Hussey, Esq;
Borough of Devizes. Sir James Tyney Long, of Draycot Cerne, in
the county of Wilts; said, Bart. Henry Addington, of South-
ampton-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq;
Borough of Marlborough. The Right Hon. James Stopford, Earl of
Courtown, in the kingdom of Ireland. Sir Philip Hales, of Brymore,
in the county of Somerset, Bart.
Borough of Chippenham. George Fludger, of Thistleton, in the
county of Rutland, Esq; James Dawkins, of Upper Norton, in the
county of Oxford, Esq;
Borough of Calce. The Right Hon. Isaac Barre. James Townsend,
of Bruce Castle, in the county of Middlesex, Esq;
Borough of Malmesbury. The Right Hon. Pennyfence Lamb, Vis-
count Melbourn. The Right Hon. James Maitland, Viscount Mait-
land.
Borough of Cricklade. Robert Adamson, Esq; Charles Westley
Coxe, Esq;
Borough of Hindon. William Egerton, Esq; Edward Beacroft,
Esq;
Borough of Old Sarum. The Hon. John Charles Villiers, second
son of the Earl of Clarendon. George Hardinge, Esq; one of his Ma-
jesty's Counsel learned in the law, and Solicitor-General to her Ma-
jesty.
Borough of Haverbury. The Right Hon. William Eden. William
Peirce Ahe A'Court, Esq;
Borough of Walsbury. Samuel Edwick, Esq; Chaloner Ardeckus,
Esq;
Borough of Watton Basses. The Hon. George Augustus North. The
Hon. Robert Seymour Conway.
Borough of Ludgershall. George Augustus Selwyn, of Matton, in
the county of Gloucester, Esq; Nathaniel William Wrayhall, of the
parish of St George Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex,
Esq;
Borough of Wilton. The Right Hon. George Augustus Lord Her-
bert. The Right Hon. William Gerard Hamilton.
Borough of Downton. The Hon. Henry Seymour Conway. Robert
Shafto, Esq; The Hon. Edward Bouverie. William Scott, Doctor
of Laws.
Borough of Redwyn. The Most Hon. James Graham, commonly
called the Marquis of Graham. Robert Mannors, of Bloxham, in the
county of Lincoln, Esq;
County of Berwick. Patrick Home, of Wedderburn, Esq;
City of London. Brook Watson, Esq; Sir Watkin, Lewes, Knt.
Nathaniel Newnam, Esq; John Sawbridge, Esq;

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 11.

Crown-Office, May 11.

County of Radnor. Thomas Jones, of Croft Castle, in the county
of Hereford, Esq;
Borough of New Radnor. Edward Lewis, of Downton, Esq;
County of Sutherland. Colonel William Wemyss, of Wemyss, late
Colonel of theutherland Fencibles.
County Palatine of Lancaster. Thomas Stanley, of Croft Hall, Esq;
John Blackburne, of Hale, both in the said county, Esq;
Borough of Lancaster. Abram Rawlinson, Esq; Francis Reynolds,
Esq;
Borough of Preston. The Right Honourable Lieutenant-General John
Burgoyne. Sir Henry Houghton, Bart.
Borough of Liverpool. Bamber Gascoyne the younger, of Childwall,
in the said county, Esq; The Right Honourable Richard Lord Pen-
rhyn, in the kingdom of Ireland.
Borough of Wigan. John Cotes, of Woodcote, in the county of Sal-
op, Esq; Orlando Bridgeman, of Weston under Lizard, in the county
of Stafford, Esq;
Borough of Clitheroe. Thomas Lister, Esq; John Lee, Esq;
Borough of Newson. Peter Legh, of Golborne Park, in the county
palatine of Lancaster, Esq; Sir Thomas Davenport, of Mendon, in the
county of Middlesex, Knt.
County of Peebles. David Murray, of Hattonknow, Esq;
County of Wigton. The Honourable Keith Stewart, of Glassferron.
Borough of Wigtown, Whitehorn, Stranraer, and New Galloway. Major-
General William Dalrymple, brother-german to John Earl of Stair.
County of Narn. Captain Alexander Campbell, of the late seventy-
fifth regiment of foot.
Stewartry of Kirkcubright. Peter Johnston, of Carnallock, Esq;
County of Inverness. Lord William Gordon.
County of Linlithgow. Sir William Augustus Cunynghame, of Lin-
lithgow, Bart.
Borough of Stirling, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Culross, and Queens-
ferry. Major James Campbell.
County of Fife. Lieutenant-General Robert Skene, of Halliards.
Borough of Burntland, Kinghorn, Dyart, and Kirkcaldy. Sir Charles
Preston, of Valleyfield, Bart.
Borough of Kilmory, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Pittenweem,
and Crail. John Anstruther, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, London, Coun-
sellor at Law.
County of Montgomery. William Owen, Esq;
Borough of Montgomery. Whitbread Keene, Esq;

War Office, May 4, 1784.

3d Regiment of dragoon guards, Philip Charlton, Gent. is appoint-
ed to be Cornet, vice Archibald Douglas.
12th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Perryn to be Captain-
Lieutenant, vice John Chalmers. Lieutenant John Piton, from the
half-pay of the late 75th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Per-
ryn.
14th Regiment of foot, Ensign James Cotter to be Lieutenant, vice
John Tickell.

33d Regiment of foot, Ensign John Fox to be Lieutenant, vice
George St John.
39th Regiment of foot, Ensign Elias Shaw, from the half-pay of
the 60th regiment, to be Ensign, vice John Hobday Lade.
60th Regiment, 1st battalion, Ensign John Lennox, from the half-
pay of the 60th regiment, to be Ensign, vice Luke Rogers. Surgeon
John Sommers to be Quarter-Master, vice James Wright. Quarter-
Master James Wright to be Surgeon, vice John Sommers. Quarter-
Master William Fitzgerald, on the half-pay of the 60th regiment, to be
Quarter-Master, vice John Sommers.
71st Regiment of foot, Ensign John Lee, of the 16th foot, to be
Lieutenant, vice Henry Graham.
Thomas Pemberton, Gentleman of the 45th regiment, to be Ensign
in Captain Henry Grame's independent company of invalids, vice John
Medbury.
Thomas Moncrieffe, late Major of Brigade to the forces in North
America, to be Fort Adjutant and Barrack-Master to the forces in the
island of Cape Byron, vice Brown.

War Office, May 11, 1784.

3d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Richard Williams, from the 99th
regiment, is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Biddulph.
8th Regiment of foot, George Strickland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice
Walter Butler Sheehan.
14th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Rowley, on the half-pay
of the 14th foot, to be Ensign, vice William Urquhart.
19th Regiment of foot, Ensign Robert Blomfield to be Lieutenant,
vice William Bleamish. Alexander Gray, Gent. to be Ensign, vice
Robert Blomfield.
24th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Short, on the half-pay
of the 24th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Eloy.
32d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Chilton Lambton Carter to be
Adjutant, vice Samuel Shaw.
43d Regiment of foot, John Madden, Gent. to be Ensign, vice
James Fenton.
52d Regiment of foot, Ensign James Catliff to be Lieutenant, vice
Thomas Hill. Volunteer John Hutcherson to be Ensign, vice James
Catliff. Lieutenant Samuel Achmuty to be Adjutant, vice Thomas
Hill. Edward Hamilton Lambart, Gent. to be Ensign in the addi-
tional company.
56th Regiment of foot, Ensign Gyllett to be Lieutenant, vice
Samuel Wood.
70th Regiment of foot, George Spay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wil-
liam Frederick Spay.
82d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Samuel Wood, of 56th regiment,
to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Boyd.
84th Regiment, 1st battalion, Alexander Hamilton, Gent. to be
Ensign, vice Sir Hector M'Lean.
100th Regiment of foot, Ensign Sir Hector M'Lean, of the 1st bat-
talion of the 84th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice David Forsyth.
104d Regiment of foot, Ensign Thomas Patterson to be Lieutenant,
vice John Jansfield. Ensign Samuel Gibbs, of the East Suffolk militia,
to be Ensign, vice Thomas Patterson.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland;
all dated April 17, 1784.

5th Regiment of dragoons, Mr James Smyth to be Cornet, vice
Dennis Browne, who retires. Honourable John Creighton to be Cor-
net on Second, vice Abraham Creighton; by purchase.
8th Dragoons, Lieutenant Edward Tipping to be Captain, vice
John Trench, who retires. Second Cornet John Wallis to be Lieuten-
ant, vice Tipping.
13th Dragoons, Cornet Arthur French to be Lieutenant, vice John
Fullarton; by purchase.
14th Dragoons, Mr William Connell to be Cornet, vice James
Leatham; by purchase. Cornet the Honourable Abraham Creighton,
of the 5th dragoons, to be Cornet, vice John Hubert Moore, who re-
tires.
18th Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Captain Andrew Hay, of the
late 88th foot, to be Captain, vice Stephen Gually, who retires.
5th Foot, Surgeon John Bell, of the late 94th foot, to be Surgeon,
vice St John Neill, who retires.
6th Foot, Captain-Lieutenant Arthur Forbes, from the half-pay of
the late 94th, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Henry Williams, who
exchanges.
10th Foot, Mr Alexander Kerr to be Ensign, vice John Strother
Kerr; by purchase.
13th Foot, Mr Gilbert King to be Ensign, vice William Belford;
by purchase.
16th Foot, Mr Archibald Kennedy to be Ensign, vice Boyd Man-
ningham; by purchase.
46th Foot, Ensign William Morehead, from the half-pay of the
late 92d, to be Ensign, vice Richard Tyrrell, who exchanges.
47th Foot, Ensign George Mountain to be Lieutenant, vice
James Poe, who retires. Mr Thomas Mahon to be Ensign, vice
Mountain. Lieutenant Charles Baldwin, from the half-pay of the
47th, to be Lieutenant, vice Gustavus Hamilton, who exchanges.
49th Foot, Lieutenant William Barton, from the half-pay of the
late 105th, to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Rock, who exchanges.
5th Foot, Lieutenant William Troughton, from the half-pay of
Major Elford's corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Lancelot Hilton, who
exchanges.
65th Foot, Quarter-Master John Lowrey, from the half-pay of the
late 86th, to be Quarter-Master, vice William Cocker, who exchan-
ges. Surgeon Edward M'Alister, from the half-pay of the late 75th,
to be Surgeon, vice John Goller, who exchanges.
66th Foot, Mr Hugh Lloyd to be Ensign, vice Townsend M. Hall;
by purchase.

From the London Papers, May 13.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 12.
Arrived his Majesty's ships as follows, from the East
Indies, viz.

Hero,	Com. King,	Monarca, Gill.
Cumberland, Allan,	Capt. Jones.	Inflexible, Murray.
Sceptre, Graves,		La Nerreide, Strahan.
Magnanime, M-Kenzie,		St Carlos, White.

"They left at the Cape, the Gibraltar, Burford, Defence,
Worcester, and Isis men at war."

"Yesterday, the Reliance dropped down to St Helen's.
Arrived this day, the Thibe frigate from the river."

The Crocodile left Bombay the 14th of January, and brings
the following advices from different parts of India, which we
are authorized to say are authentic: She sailed from Bengal
the middle of November, stopped at Madras, and brought let-
ters from that government to Bombay, dated the 4th of De-
cember, informing them that Mess. Sadhu and Staunton had
made great progress in the business of peace with Tippoo Saib;
that several conquests made by each party during the war had
actually been already evacuated by his forces and by ours, and
that the whole of Tippoo's army in the Carnatic was in full
march to the pass leading into his country; so that both at
Madras and Bombay the peace is looked upon as certain. The
Peishwa of the Marattas had written to the Governor of Bom-
bay in December, assuring him that he would join his forces to
ours, if Tippoo refused to accede to the terms of peace already
agreed upon. All the ships were safe at their several stations,
except the Resolution. She sailed from Bengal the 16th of
October, and has probably been forced by stress of weather in-
to the Mauritius or Madagascar.

The Crocodile arrived at St Helena the 24th of March
1784; failed from thence the 25th, and was wrecked off the
Start the 9th of May.

The Rodney failed from Bengal the 4th of December 1783,
and arrived at St Helena the 12th of March 1784.

Worcester failed from Bengal the 10th of December 1783,
arrived at St Helena the 15th of March 1784.

The Royal Henry failed from China the 12th of Decem-
ber 1783, and arrived at St Helena the 22d March 1784.

The Dutton failed from China the 12th of December 1783,
and arrived at St Helena the 22d of March 1784.

The Northumberland failed from China the 12th of Decem-
ber 1783, and left the Cape of Good Hope the 14th of March
1784.

No account of the Resolution.

Captain Cook of the Worcester is dead.

The Crocodile frigate, Captain Williamson, which was lost
on Sunday off the Start, had a number of passengers on board
from Bombay, but no persons of rank.

The crew of the Crocodile were saved by their own boat
and the assistance of two others, and were put on shore at Ply-
mouth.

The following trifling circumstance gave rise to the report
of an action between the English and the French fleets: Gen.
Macleod, on his return from Mangalore, lost a small vessel,
having about fifty or sixty seapops on board. She was wrecked
near Cannanore, a small fort, and the capital of an incon-
siderable district on the Malabar coast. The Rana (or Queen)
sent these seapops to Tippoo, and the General stormed and
took the fort in consequence, in which there could have been
no considerable treasure, as it is a very trifling place.

According to the last letters from the Hague, the Defini-
tive Treaty of Peace between the States-General and the
Court of London, will be very speedily concluded at Paris;
Mr Hales, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Ma-
jesty, at the Court of France, and Mess. Beckenrode and
Brantzen, Ambassadors from their High Mightinesses, at the
same Court, having been invested with full powers for the a-
bove purpose.

MEMBERS returned for the ensuing Parliament.

Merionethshire. Evan Lloyd Vaughan, Esq.

At the close of the poll this day for Westminster, the num-
bers were,

For Lord Hood	6672
Mr Fox	6194
Sir Cecil Wray	5980

Yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, Mr Akerman and
his turnkeys took the fifteen persons, charged with the riots at
Covent-Garden, in hackney coaches, to the house of Justice
Haynes in Westminster, where a number of Magistrates and
other gentlemen attended. After an examination, which lasted
till near ten at night, twelve of the prisoners were dischar-
ged, and detainers lodged against the three remaining, who
were conveyed back to Newgate.

A great mob assembled round the house where the above
persons were examined, and it was by some gentlemen propo-
sed to send a party of the Guards to escort the three prisoners
to Newgate for fear of a rescue; but that measure being over-
ruled, Mr Akerman accompanied them in the coach; from
which they repeatedly exhorted the populace to be under no
apprehension for their safety, as they were not conscious of be-
ing guilty of any criminal transaction.

The Coroner's Inquest was summoned to sit at Wood's Ho-
tel at five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, on the body of one
of the unfortunate men killed in the affray on Monday in Co-
vent-Garden; they continued sitting from the above hour till
half past three yesterday morning, when they brought in a ver-
dict of wilful murder against persons unknown.

About one o'clock — Kelly, Esq; one of his Ma-
jesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, came
into Wood's Hotel, and ordered Justice Wilnot to imme-
diate custody, charging him with being an accessory before the
fact, in the death of the unfortunate constable: Wilnot, be-
ing secured, was carried before Mr Hale, another magistrate,
then in the Hotel, who took his word for his appearance the
next day. Mr Kelly perseveres in his charge, and we hear
that bail is accepted for standing trial.

A large detachment of the horse and foot and horse gren-
adier guards, under the command of Colonels Sir George Of-
borne and Thomas, took post round the Hotel about seven
o'clock in the evening, and remained there the whole night.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 13.

Bank Stock, 116½	India Bonds paid, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½ a ½	Ditto unpaid, 10 a 12 disc.
3 per cent. con. 58½ a ½	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 57½ a ½	3 per cent. Old Ann. 110½
3 per cent. 1710, — a ½	Ditto New Ann. 57½ a ½
Long Ann. 1775, —	Ditto 1751, 56½ a ½
Short Ann. 1778, 12-9-16ths a ½	Exchequer Bills, —
India Stock, 122½	Navy Bills, 14½ disc.
3 per cent. Ann. —	3 per cent. Scrip. —
	Light Long Ann. —

WIND AT DEAL, MAY 12. S. W.

A M E R I C A.

PROCEEDINGS of the Town of Newhaven, in the State of
Connecticut, now CITY of NEWHAVEN.

At a Town-meeting holden in Newhaven, upon the 8th
day of March, A. D. 1784, on motion of Pierpoint
Edwards, Esq; voted, That Pierpoint Edwards, John Whit-
ting, David Aultin, David Atwater, Samuel Huggins, James
Hillhouse, Jonathan Ingeroll, and Jonathan Dickerman, be a
Committee to consider of the propriety and expediency of ad-
mitting, as inhabitants of this town, persons who, in the course
of the late war, have adhered to the cause of Great Britain, a-
gainst these United States, and are of fair characters, and will
be good and useful members of society, and faithful citizens
of this state, and that said Committee report to this Meeting.

To the Town of Newhaven, in Town-Meeting assembled.
WE your Committee, appointed "to consider of the prop-
erty and expediency of admitting, as inhabitants of this town,
persons who, in the course of the late war, have adhered to the
cause of Great Britain against these United States, and are of
fair characters, and will be good and useful members of Socie-
ty, and faithful citizens of this State," beg leave to report,

That, by the federal constitution of the United States,
each state, as to its internal police, is sovereign and indepen-
dent to all purposes not specially excepted in the articles of
confederation; and the power of admitting to inhabitaney is
reserved unimpeached to each state, liable to no restriction or
limitation, but by its own municipal laws. That there is no
law of this State which forbids the persons pointed out in the
vote of the town from coming into or dwelling therein. That,
by the express provisions of the statutes of this State, each town
has the exclusive right and power of admitting its inhabitants.
That by the articles of the Definitive Treaty, and the recom-
mendation of Congress founded thereon, a spirit of real peace
and philanthropy, towards our countrymen of the aforesaid de-
scription, are most strongly inculcated.

That as these United States have, by the blessing of Hea-

ven, established their independence, and secured their liberties on that basis to which their wishes and exertions were directed, and as the great national question, on which those persons differed from us in sentiment, is terminated authoritatively in favour of the United States, it is our opinion, that, in point of law and constitution, it will be proper to admit, as inhabitants of this town, such persons as are specified in said vote; but that no persons who have committed unauthorized and lawless plundering and murder, or have waged war against these United States, contrary to the laws and usages of civilized nations, ought on any account to be admitted.

With respect to the expediency of such a measure, we beg leave to report, That, in our opinion, no nation, however distinguished for prowess in arms, and success in war, can be considered as truly great, unless it is also distinguished for justice and magnanimity; and no people can, with the least propriety, lay claim to the character of being just, who violate their most solemn treaties, or of being magnanimous, who persecute a conquered and submitting enemy: That therefore the present and future national glory of the United States is deeply concerned in their conduct relative to the persons described in said vote: For although at the present moment, while the distresses and calamities of the late war are fresh in our recollection, we may consider a persecuting spirit as justifiable, we must, when dispassionate reason resumes her empire, reprobate such a line of conduct, and be convinced that future generations, not being influenced by our passions, will form their ideas of our characters, from those acts which a faithful historian should have recorded, and not from our passions, of which they can have no history. That as this town is most advantageously situated for commerce, having a spacious and safe harbour, surrounded by a very extensive and fertile country, which is inhabited by an industrious and enterprising people, fully sensible of the advantages of trade; and as the relative and essential importance and consequence of this state depend on the prosperity and extent of its agriculture and commerce, neither of which can alone render it important and happy, we are of opinion, that, in point of real honour and permanent utility, the measure proposed will be highly expedient.

Voted, That the town accept and approve the foregoing report of Committee, and that this town will admit, as inhabitants thereof, all persons by said report recommended to be admitted; and the Select-men are directed to regulate their conduct towards such persons accordingly.

Voted, That the Select-men of this town cause the foregoing votes to be published in the newspapers.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 13.

"The Westminster election, that has so long interested this metropolis, is now almost at a close. This day only two voters appeared between twelve and one. The poll, however, will be kept up, it is thought, till Monday, when Charles Fox will, no doubt, be returned member of Parliament for Westminster."

"The populace, on this occasion, have proceeded to acts of violence and outrage, more than ordinarily daring. Three men have fallen victims to the audacious liberty or licentiousness of the people. In the first free election of Rome, after the expulsion of the tyrants, there was only one man who lost his life. The progress of rioting, in that state, subverted its liberty. Extreme licentiousness set all the bounds of law, which are also the bulwarks of liberty, at defiance. Armed bands besieged the avenues to the Forum; and it was the number of cockades for Cæsar or Pompey, that destroyed the liberties of the first state that has ever yet appeared in the world. To poll the citizens, in their different parties, it is imagined, would obviate the inconveniences, and the dangers to which I allude. But if, according to the wishes of our demagogues, every householder, and every man could have a vote, rioters in one parish would communicate with rioters in another, and a general riot, arising from an interchange of sentiments among rioters, might subvert the liberties of this kingdom."

"There is nothing that attracts the attention of political observers more, in the present situation of affairs, than the political state of Scotland. Ministry have gained, it seems, on three by the present elections in the ancient kingdom of Scotland. Upon my word, Aaron Hill's prophecy, that Scotland would have a name when England should decay, begins to be accomplished. For I am willing to suppose, that as a regard to the constitution alone that determines your countrymen to oppose the Court in the present election."

"This day, we have the following account of new Justices Peace for Westminster. By the Chancellor's recommendation,

Lord Cholmondeley, Col. Fitzpatrick,
Lord Robert Spencer, R. Brinsley Sheridan.

On Friday last, came on at Glasgow, before the Circuit Court of Justiciary, the trial, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate and the Aberdeen Banking Company, against William Steven senior, portner of Flenner, William Steven junior, and David Steven, both his sons, charged with being guilty and part, of forging the Aberdeen Bank notes, or using forged notes, knowing them to be such; when his Majesty's Advocate-depute, in respect Thomas Morton, a principal witness, who was at Ireland, had not come over, deferred the trial against them *pro loco et tempore*, upon which they were dismissed from the bar, they having run their letters, which were out the next day; but the said William Stevens, senior and junior, were recommitted to prison upon the application of his Majesty's Advocate-depute, charging them as being guilty of stealing cloth from a bleachfield."

On Friday last, a child was exposed at Leith, and, on Saturday, another child was exposed in Gosford's close. The mother of the former was yesterday apprehended at Torphrie, brought to town, and committed to the City Guard. Another woman was apprehended last night in this city. Upon examination before the Magistrates this day, it appears that both delivered in Dr Aitken's Ward in this city."

On Friday last, at half past one o'clock, an Air Ball was let off at Perth, by Mr Scott, chymist, which fell at about 6 miles south-east from St Andrew's, almost on a level, two miles north of Crail—an immense distance in a short time. It had burst before it fell."

On Friday last, nineteen shares capital stock of the Bank of Scotland, at the amazing price of 230 l. each. The original subscription was only 83 l. 6s. 8d.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

It is an adage far from lame;
"Ne Sutor ultra crepidam."

S I R,
On a publishing night, in place of adjoining, at 8 o'clock, with a friend or neighbour to a half-mitchkin and a relish of cold beef—a laudable and social practice—I sat home, put on my slippers and an old coat, and indulged in the luxury of reading the newspapers.—On Saturday last, we had announced a publication under the title of, "An Address to the People of Scotland, on the Nature, Powers, and Privileges of Juries, by a Jurymen." Having for a great while had the honour of serving in that capacity, I took the earliest opportunity of procuring a copy, and perused it with great avidity. The author premises, that he is a Jurymen of some experience, but no lawyer; yet, in law, he lays it down as a matter perfectly undoubted, that Jurors are judges not only of fact, but of law; that the contrary idea is highly prejudicial, and too much fostered, by the injunctions of Judges and Magistrates; and, to make the matter perfectly clear, a shower of quotations, from Jacob, Eden, Vaughan, Blackstone, Erskine, and others, equally well applied and understood, I believe, are laid before us.

I don't know how this learned Address may strike others; but, on thinking a little, it soon satisfied me of two things; first, that the author is, as he says, no lawyer; and, secondly, that he is a Jurymen of very little experience.

I have, for many years, served upon Juries in the different jurisdictions of this country; and, I confess, I have understood the business of a Jurymen to be very little connected with law: If it is, the form of process, and privilege of Jurors, must certainly be miserably ill attended to; for, in all my practice as a Jurymen, I have never yet heard the aid of Jurymen called in by the Judges, to assist in discussing any one point of law. My learned brother's practice has certainly been but little, and his attention and observation to the proceedings still less, else he might have observed, that, after a pannel has been sifted at the bar, and heard, the first thing is, to consider the relevancy of the charge. This is the business of the Judges; this is the law, and in this branch the Jury have no concern. Then let him next attend to the interlocutor of relevancy, which must hitherto have escaped him. The Court first find the relevancy of the charge, "and then remit the pannel, with the libel as found relevant, to the knowledge of an assize." Here the first business of Jurymen commences; the prisoner is thrown into their hands; and then, but not till then, by a sacred oath they are required diligently to enquire of the truth of the accusation; and having done so, with their hands upon their hearts, and obeying the dictates of their own consciences, "to truth say, and no truth conceal." In doing which, they are bound to hold in view, not only the life, the liberty of a fellow-subject, but the sacred duty required from them by injured Society.

Now, in the course of this inquiry, after a Jury is sworn and set, I have never yet heard of the Court calling the aid of Jurors in discussing any occurrence in point of law, either with respect to the admissibility of evidence, or otherwise. This satisfies me, that law is the proper province of the Judges; and, indeed, common sense would naturally ask, What else is the business of Judges? They are set there to take care, that the principles of a valuable constitution, matured from wisdom to refinement through a series of ages, and put into their hands as its guardians, shall not be infringed; to take care that evidence shall be conveyed to Jurors through chaff and uncorrupted channels; and, when guilt is established through the medium of a verdict, to apply the laws of the state, in redressing the wrongs done to Society, by inflicting proper punishments on those who have bid defiance to laws, and relinquished every tie of the social contract. Thus the provinces of Judges and of Jurors are well known and defined in this country, and form two distinct and component parts of the constitution. But, if the ideas and principles of this learned Jurymen are well-founded, and ought to be adopted, I cannot find out what is the use of Judges at all; why an interlocutor of relevancy is pronounced before ever a Jurymen is sworn; or why the Judges remain in Court to examine witnesses, or judge of the legality or illegality of evidence.

The Address proceeds to inform us, that Judges are not only mere assessors, but that one of the great ends for which trials by Jury were devised, was, to prevent the misapplication of law by Judges. This is truly a very modest way of discharging the subject, and shews our author's great knowledge in the origin of Juries. But the argument urged in support is deserving of attention: They are, we are told, Judges of both law and fact; because they have it in their power, even though the fact should be proved, to say, the prisoner is not guilty. This is really a curious argument, to shew that Jurymen are constituted Judges of law. Does not this learned brother yet know, from all his practice, that when a Jury find guilty, or not guilty, they are finding a fact? It has no connection with law. The whole object of trial, in every case, is, to investigate guilt or innocence; and, whatever may be the nature of the evidence, if it amounts to conviction in the minds of a Jury, it is their province to pronounce guilty, or not guilty; proven, or not proven; or to find specialties, as their consciences shall direct. But still these findings, every person possessed of the smallest penetration may see, are not connected with law; they are facts, and facts, too, which are directly remitted to them by the Court through an interlocutor of relevancy; or, in other words, after the matter of law has been adjusted; and, such being the case, I humbly apprehend it will require very little argument to convince every sensible and intelligent Jurymen, that we have been here amused with a jingle of words, possessed of sound, but devoid of sense.

The author observes, That the intention of the publication is to remove many prejudices which Juries entertain concerning their powers, and to inform young Jurymen, who have had little opportunity of acquiring distinct ideas on the subject; and he delivers his opinion how Jurymen ought to conduct themselves in certain cases; all which, we may believe, is the result of experience. In particular, he mentions a case of two people tried for burning a house at the foot of Leith Walk, where he served as a Juror; and though the Court, after long pleadings, found the relevancy, yet he was determined to acquit, whatever the proof might be. This is truly an excellent line for young Jurymen to follow. This learned Jurymen, it would seem, can form his verdict before he is called to discharge his duty, or hear a single word of the evidence; an example well worthy of imitation! But his attention to the business, in cases where he has been called, if we may judge of the specimen given, may be suspected, and we may be led to

doubt his skill and penetration in these matters; for, in the case alluded to, where I likewise was a Jurymen, no relevancy was ever found, nor the opinion of a single Judge delivered. A debate took place how far the crime laid was capital, and the Court ordered informations on the point. Meantime, the people petitioned for banishment, which having been consented to by the prosecutors, a sentence to that purpose was awarded.

Upon the whole: I am humbly of opinion, that my brother Jurymen has unguardedly embarked in a business of which he is not yet sufficiently master; and, indeed, I am afraid it may require some considerable practice before he shall attain a sufficient proficiency of knowledge in the matter to instruct his fellow-citizens. And I am further humbly of opinion, that now-a-days we sometimes meet with Jurymen that are too wise, and too learned in matters of law, and think themselves too good judges of the nature of evidence. My rule has been, to take my line of judging from plain common sense, and, so far as my abilities went, to weigh the evidence laid before me in the scale of conviction; leaving principles of penal law, and other learned treatises, to be perused and enlarged upon by lawyers, who are commonly paid for their labour.

Front of the Exchange, } I am, &c.
May 12. 1784. } AN OLD JURYMEN.
A CONSTANT READER is received. No death can be inserted upon anonymous information.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

April 30. Scotland of and from Crail, Chlene, for Memel, in ballast.
Friendship of and from Torryburn, Watson, for Dantick, in ditto.

Edinburgh, May 1. 1784. Wind, N. W. WALTER WOOD.

TABLE OF THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

SET by the Honourable MAGISTRATES, for the City of EDINBURGH and LIBERTIES—To take place on Thursday the 10th day of May next, and be in force till a new Assize is appointed.

Avoirdupois.		Lib. oz. dr.	
The penny loaf wheaten is to weigh		0	9 4
Ditto household is to weigh		0	12 10
The two-penny loaf wheaten is to weigh		1	2 9
Ditto household is to weigh		1	9 4
The three-penny loaf wheaten is to weigh		1	12 13
Ditto household is to weigh		2	5 14
The half-penny loaf wheaten is to weigh		0	4 10
Ditto household is to weigh		0	6 5
Loaves or bricks sold at 10 d. per dozen, } Wheaten,		0	7 13
to weigh, each loaf or brick, } Household,		0	10 4
Ditto sold at 5 d. per doz. to weigh, each } Wheaten,		0	3 14
loaf or brick, } Household,		0	5 2
lb. oz. dr.			
The Peck Loaf is } 17 6 0 to be sold the } Wheaten for			2 6
to weigh } } Household for			1 10
Half Peck Loaf } 8 11 0 and to be sold } Wheaten for			1 3
to weigh } } Household for			0 11
Quarter Loaf } 4 5 8 and to be sold } Wheaten for			0 7
to weigh } } Household for			0 5

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

FOR ORMISTON, EAST LOTHIAN.

WHO can teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and the use of the Globes. As he is to present in the church, it is necessary that he understand Church Music, and can teach it. The Earl of Hopetoun will give a salary not exceeding 10 l. Sterling yearly. The school wages are as high as any in the neighbourhood; and from the situation of the place, and circumstances of the parishioners, a teacher of reputation may expect considerable advantages. Apply to Mr Macon, factor for the Earl of Hopetoun, at Ormiston. Not to be repeated.

Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office.

MAY 17. 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors, That the days of paying the Dividend, are Wednesday and Thursday weekly, from ten to two o'clock.

The premiums and King's Duty due upon Insurances in this office, at the present term of Whitsunday, are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the Policy expires.

Persons insured will please, therefore, call at the Office, where receipts are granted for the Annual Premiums, and Policies issued for new Insurances.

NOTICE.

DAVID WILSON, late vintner at Roslin, begs leave, in this public manner, to return his most sincere and grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and others who formerly favoured him with their countenance, while he occupied the well-frequented Inn of Roslin for twenty-one years previous to Whitsunday 1783. And now, understanding that his successor to the above inn, David Keir, to whom he did submit the premises, has executed a trust-deed in favour of certain trustees for behoof of his creditors, David Wilson does hereby make this intimation, that in case said trustees do not let said inn to a sober and industrious tenant, who will give general satisfaction, and wipe away the late well-founded complaints of bad usage, on or before the 20th instant, he, in order to accommodate the Public, as well as to preserve the established character of the Inn, while he occupied the same, will entertain company at his house, which he lately repaired, adjoining to the Castle of Roslin, and will erect marquees on that pleasant spot of rising ground, in the neighbourhood of his house, for their further reception.

TRUSTEES MEETING AT KINROSS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Annual General Meeting of the Trustees upon the Turnpike Road between North Ferry and Perth, is to be held at Kinross, upon the last Saturday, being the 29th of May current, when it is expected the Trustees will attend.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

THE Trustees for the Berwickshire Turnpike.

Roads, and Coldstream Bridge, are desired to meet at Greenlaw, on Tuesday the first day of June next, to take under consideration, and determine what allowances should be made to the toll-bar keepers, on account of the roads being impassible for some time by the great falls of snow last winter.

The said Trustees intend to have bridges built over these small waters, at Carfrae-mill and Cleekholm, upon said roads: Therefore, they request masons, or others who are willing to undertake the building of these bridges, to make out plans and estimates thereof, and lodge the same in the hands of John Gray of New Blainslie, clerk to the Trustees, on or before the first day of June next, to be laid before the Meeting that day.

It is hoped the Trustees will attend by twelve o'clock.

Copper Stills, and other Distilling Utensils.

TO be SOLD by public auction upon the premises, on Wednesday the 9th current, at twelve o'clock noon.

The WHOLE UTENSILS necessary for a Distillery, as they presently stand in the Still House lately possessed by the deceased John Black merchant in Edinburgh, foot of New Street, Capongate, consisting of three copper stills, two large and one small; a large copper, six large tuns, two coolers, vat, cistern, pumps, &c. and sundry other articles belonging to a distillery.

All these utensils are in perfect good order, having been furnished new within these few years, and are particularly adapted for carrying on the business on the spot; but, according as offerers incline, they will be exposed in whole or by the piece.

The premises may be seen at any time before the sale, by applying at the shop of Mrs Black, head of Blackfriar's Wynd, or to James Skinner writer, Kinloch's Close, the factor.

